DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & Co., Propr'rs.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months.....$25
" " " 3 " 15
" " " 1 " 5
TRI-WEEKLY, " 6 " 15
" " " 3 " 10
WEEKLY EDITION, " 6 " 10
No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

OBITUARY.

Deceased, at her residence in the city of Raleigh, Mrs. MARY SHEPARD, on the 12th of October, 1864, widow of the late William Shepard, in the ninety-third (93d) year of her age.

Mrs. Shepard was the daughter of Frederick Blount, of Eastern Carolina, and was born on the 13th of June, 1771, at "Elmwood" or "The Elm," in Pasquotank county, State of North Carolina, on her ancestral property.

The home of her youth was peculiarly adapted to develop and mature a life full of natural grace and beauty. Her mother, whose maiden name was Mary Williams, and whose marriage with Frederick Blount was celebrated on the 5th of April, 1769, had the mien and carriage of a high bred lady, and indulged in the most lavish hospitality, entertaining (as the author of these lines was informed by the late Gov Iredell,) perhaps more than any one lady in Carolina anterior to the American Revolution, and possessing manners that would adorn a cottage or a palace. * *

Her father, Frederick Blount, was a lawyer, a planter and a gentleman—a most finished and polished gentleman of the old Carolina school, distinguished for his virtues and cultivation, an intimate friend of the English Colonial Governor Tryon, and when on a visit to England had the distinguished honor of receiving from a much higher personage, his Sovereign, George the Third, a present, now in the possession of his grandson, the author of these lines; who also has an unique piece of furniture brought over by the father of this Frederick, when returning from a visit to the mother country. This Frederick sustained the constituted government of his country in principle and action was of a daring and dashing courage, and withal of a bold courage too, (of which tradition gives us an anecdote), and of an unimpeachable integrity, but died before the revolution actually broke out. By marriage, his fortune was such as to enable him to exhibit a most generous hospitality. His house was the centre of the highest culture and intelligence of the time. In this atmosphere was the young life of the present deceased moulded. There being only two children, and her sister, Sarah Blount, dying at a very early period, she became an heiress, whose fortune was afterward much increased by the death of a relative—a nephew of the half blood, whose name was Samuel, (who was also the nephew of the present James Johnston, of Chowan, one of the wealthiest individuals in Carolina,) the son of John Swan and Penelope Johnston, who intermarried on the 4th of January, 1790. Samuel was born on the 30th of November, 1791, and dying on the 11th of February, 1795, left a large estate to the present deceased; who nearly two years previous, on the 12th of May, 1791, having just arrived at the fullness of beauty and the loveliness of womanhood, became united in marriage to William Shepard, a federalist in opinion, and by profession a planter and merchant of Newbern, where they resided after their marriage at "Elmwood." William Shepard was possessed of uncommon financial ability, and but for an impediment in speech would have entered public life, to which he was much solicited. He was the uncle of the Biddles of Pennsylvania—Nicholas, Richard, William and others and of James Biddle—all of whom were very eminent, and of the last, James Biddle, the celebrated Methodist, of South Carolina, in his life of the same remarked, "he is an honor to his country and has immortalized his name."

Indeed, the character of Mrs. Shepard must have been very decided, for it is said that she could influence her husband to a great degree, who was himself a man of singular powers of mind and research. Nor was it in the things of this world only that her rare endowments and her intuition in detecting character enabled her to become the adviser of her husband, but in that higher sphere too where God only can be the infallible teacher, she became the gentle and loving guide of her husband. True and faithful she was in all the varied and responsible relations of life as well as in its most minute concerns. In the dispensations of her charity her left hand knew not what her right hand performed. As wife, daughter, mother, sister, friend, she was an example for imitation, and towards strangers always affable: her native dignity of character repressing without an effort any unmeaning puerility. For a long period she had been a member of the Episcopal Church adorning the doctrine of God, her Saviour, in all things. The wicked she thought much about and was anxious for, while she was accustomed to say that a mean spirit allied with malice was rarely if ever reclaimable. Her charity, however, was so boundless that she treated (as indeed the gentleness of her sex demanded), with forbearance, not only those whose principles she could not approve, but also those whose principles were calculated to excite contempt as well as abhorrence. Now residing in Newbern, where such men as Gaston, Spaight, Donnell, Graham and Stanly and others were magnets of social attraction, she became popular by her refinement and courtesies and occupied a distinguished position.

But let us withdraw our eyes from the outer world and fix them on that inner circle of home duties and graces, and the household of which Mrs. Shepard was the centre, will present a scene of unmingled interest and loveliness. We find the unusual spectacle of eight or ten children arrived at fulness of years forming this family circle. It was here especially that the geniality, the overflowing gladsomeness and the chastened cheerfulness of the mother found their most congenial home. But there are no Edens into which care does not enter, no charmed circle which sorrow does not invade. Early marriages first producing separations, death afterward with no sparing hand invaded this happy home. Still more severe dispensations awaited her patience and temper. Not one death only but many occurred in quick succession and, nature's order reversed, Mrs. Shepard, at her death was surrounded by but few of her immediate descendants. Imperfect as any sketch of the life of such a woman must of necessity be, it would appear, unnecessarily so, without at least a glimpse of that more domestic life which is none the less beautiful for being quiet and unobtrusive. Her griefs, various and multiplied as they were, never unfitted her for the duties of life. They chastened her life without destroying it. Every period of her history was characterized by the most careful and systematic attention to the various duties of her station. Her life affords a most remarkable illustration of how much may be accomplished by system and punctuality. But what is mainly remarkable is, that during this same life of domestic care and grief and trouble and social courtesies, she found time also to communicate a portion of her Heavenly thoughts to paper in the form of prayers, or rather, I may say, as *indices* to prayer.

For several years previous to 1838, the date of the removal of Mrs. Shepard from Newbern to the city of Raleigh, she had ceased to entertain much and never entertained afterward to the extent of former days. Her mind was strong and powerful as ever, but her physical frame for the last two years, before death, gradually underwent a change. Her health had been feeble for several months previous to her decease. Her mind, originally strong and powerful, was retained to the last, unimpaired, except so far as sickness necessarily operates on all alike; her faculties indeed were remarkable for one of her age. She bore meekly her sickness soothed by all the attentions that the tenderest human love of dutiful and affectionate relatives could bestow. After having been for nearly half a century a member of the Episcopal church, on the 12th of the month of October, 1864, her spirit was borne by the angels to the paradise of God, and on the 16th of October all that was merely mortal of her nature was placed beside the remains of one to whom she was attached in life by the strongest ties of affection—one who proved herself a daughter in deed and in truth—one, whose spirit preceded her's to the realms of light and glory, while the bodies of both side by side rest together in the joyful hope of a blessed resurrection. And when the trump of the Archangel shall sound at the last great day and the world of good and bad shall stand at the bar of God and before the judgement seat of Christ to await its final sentence, my belief and trust are that their piety and practice of duty, under all circumstances, and total reliance for salvation on the Messiah, will secure them an entrance to the regions of eternal day.

[From the North Carolina Presbyterian.]

THE PRIVATE.

Here's a song for the Private, the gallant and true,
Though others may *plan*, he's the one that must *do*;
The world may the deeds of the leaders proclaim,
Here's a wreath for his brow, a song for his fame.

I learn from the telegraph, hear by the train,
Of the glory some General by valor has gained,
Of the "wing he's outflanked"—"the fort overthrown,"
And the pæan is sung to the leader alone.

But tell me, oh, tell me, where would he have been,
Had the Private not been there the fray to begin?
Had he sheltered his breast from the steel and the fire,
Or dared on the march to faint or to tire?

I have heard of the debt which the nation will owe,
To the heroes who over the despot shall throw,
And only petition that *this* be its care,
That the Privates shall have a Benjamin's share.

Is a fort to be stormed, a charge to be made,
A mountain to climb, a river to wade,
A rampart to scale, a breach to repair,
'Neath the blaze of artillery—the Private is there!

He might tell what he suffered in cold and in pain,
How he lay all night long with the wounded and slain,
Or left with his blood his tracks on the snow,
But never from him the story you'll know.

He fights not for glory, for well does he know
The road to promotion is weary and slow;
His highest ambition's for freedom to fight,
To conquer the foe or die for the right!

Should he fall, perchance to-day and to-morrow
His messmate will sigh at evening in sorrow;
But onward they march, far, far from the spot,
And the name of the Private is lost or forgot.

But oh! on his struggle the pale stars of even
Look down from the glittering pathways of heaven;
And angels descend to take his death sigh,
And the name of the brave is emblazoned on high.

Then here is a song for the good and the true,
Though others may *plan*, it is he that must *do*;
The world may the deeds of the leaders proclaim,
Here's a wreath for the Private—a song for his fame.

YANKEE ARRESTED BY A LADY.—We have just heard of a handsome exploit by a lady of Caldwell county, Mrs. Dr. Scott, living near Lenoir. On Tuesday the 4th instant, some of the little negroes of the Doctor's family saw a man slipping around a fence on the premises and ran and told their mistress of it. She took her watch dog, a large and courageous brute, and led by her little informers, went directly to the place designated, and finding the man still there, commanded him to surrender. In terror of the dog, which only needed a signal from his mistress to throttle the man, he immediately surrendered, and marched before her to the house, where she kept him in custody until she could hand him over to other safe hands. He turned out to be a Yankee prisoner, who was trying to make his escape into East Tennessee.—*Watchman.*

Some poet says:

"Our doubts are traitors."

If this be true we know some people who are deeply dyed in treason.

WANTED,

150 BARRELS SORGHUM SYRUP!

PARTIES having Syrup will please correspond with the undersigned, as to quality and price they will sell at.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
Auct & Com. Merchants.
Raleigh, Oct. 21st, 1864—d6t

ON CONSIGNMENT.

10,000 YARDS BLACK OIL CLOTH SUITable for making Knapsacks, Haversacks and Ambulance curtins, &c.

By Tucker, Andrews & Co.
Auct & Com. Merchants.
Raleigh, Oct 21 d6t

Notice.

I HAD shipped by Jordan Womble, of Raleigh, N. C., to Messrs. Dunnans & Johnston, of Petersburg, on the 6th of June last, TEN BARRELS OF FLOUR. I will pay ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person who will furnish me a written certificate of of its locality.

RO. HILL,
oct 20-d1t* Richmond, Va.

NOTICE TO RAILROAD AGENTS!

I HAD shipped from Augusta Georgia, to me, during the month of February last, TEN BARRELS OF SUGAR; also, TWO BOXES and ONE BARREL OF SUGAR, none of which have arrived. It was at Charlotte, N. C., on the 24th of May, and I presume went forward. I will pay TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person who will furnish me with a written certificate of its locality.

ROBERT HILL,
oct 20-d1t* Richmond, Va.

For Sale in Chapel Hill,

A SMALL but comfortable HOUSE and LOT, with necessary outbuildings. Possession given at once. Apply to

JONES WATSON,
oct 20-d5t* Chapel Hill, N. C.

AXES! AXES!! AXES!!!

WE WILL PAY FROM $5 TO $7 FOR OLD AXES or will put steel in one Axe for two old ones. Five and six inch STOVEPIPE made to order.

SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
North State Iron and Brass Works.
Raleigh, Oct. 20, 1864.—d8t

Card Notice.

THERE is now ready to be issued from this Department to the different counties in the State, a lot of COTTON AND WOOL CARDS. This lot of Cards will be sent to the Agents, with Backs ready for tacking the Cards on, and be sold at $22 50 per pair to the citizens generally; in no instance is more than one pair to be sold to a family. These Cards are not intended for the families of soldiers. The Department is having a large lot backed ready for use, which will be sent out and sold to the families of soldiers as fast as they can be made, at a much less price. Agents are requested to make arrangements and call for them.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M.
oct 20-d6t

☞ State papers copy: Dailies six times, others four times and forward bill to Maj. Dowd.

For Assistant Clerk of the Senate.

WE are authorized to announce Maj. RICHARD C. BADGER, now connected with Gen. Grimes' Brigade, as a candidate for ASSISTANT CLERK OF THE SENATE.
sep 21 d12t

HEADQUARTERS POST SALISBURY, N. C.
October 14th 1864.

NO VISITORS are allowed to enter the C. S. Military Prison at this Post.

JNO. H. GEE,
oct 19 d6t Major Comdg. Post.

WANTED.

I WISH TO EMPLOY A MAN TO TAKE charge of my farm as Overseer, who is exempt from military service. For further particulars address me at Halifax, N. C.

Oct 19-d1t GEO. A. SMITH.

PUBLIC SALE.

AT THE RESIDENCE OF MRS. MARY H. CREEK dec'd, one mile from the town of Warrenton, on Thursday, 10th day of November next, the subscriber will sell 200 or 300 barrels of Corn, and the Fodder from the same; crop of Irish and Sweet Potatoes, Peas, Cotton in the seed, 2 yoke of very likely Oxen, a good Cart, and various other things. Terms cash, or six months' credit, with interest from date.

THOS. J. PITCHFORD, Ex'r.
Warrenton, N. C., Oct. 17, 1864. d6t w3t

A LIBERAL PRICE

IN Confederate currency or Cotton, will be paid for a Hydraulic Press. Communicate with, or enquire at THIS OFFICE.
oct. 17 d6t

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

I OFFER MY SPLENDID NEW RESIDENCE for sale in the town of HENDERSON, N. C. The dwelling house has eight large rooms, with fire place to each, and Kitchen, Smoke-house, Dairy, Stables and Crib; all entirely new and commodious. The grounds around the residence are MAGNIFICANTLY ORNAMENTED by an Irishman skilled in the business. The garden not to be surpassed for fertility and varied products. The LOT has about 15 ACRES OF LAND attached.

Apply to, or address,

W. H. HUGHES,
oct 18 1864—d12t Henderson, N. C.
Petersburg Express copy two weeks and forward bill to this office.

MASONIC.

The Grand Lodge of F. and A. M. of North Carolina, will meet in this City on Monday evening, the 5th of December next, at 7 o'clock, for the transaction of business. Officers of Subordinate Lodges are requested to attend in per on or have special delegates appointed, as the Constitution and general regulations of the Grand Lodge require.

WILLIAM T BAIN,
Grand Secretary.
Raleigh, Oct. 17, 1864. 2awid

OFFICIAL.

Head'qrs Reserve, N. C.,
RALEIGH, Oct. 17th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 16.

ALL Chiefs of Departments or Bureaux and Superintendents of Government Works in North Carolina, who, in compliance with General Order No. 77, A. and I. G. O., current series, forward to this office certified lists of men in their employ who are experts, or whose services are indispensably necessary, will, upon forwarding the list, notify the parties so certified to, that such certificates have been made. Enrolling Officers will respect these notifications, and will not molest men holding them pending revision of their details.

By order of Lieut. Gen. HOLMES:

JNO. W. HINSDALE,
oct 17 d4t A. A. Gen'l.
Conservative four times. Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal, Western Democrat, copy three times.

OFFICIAL.

Conscript Office,
RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 15th, 1864.

CIRCULAR No. 53.

I. The immediate attention of Enrolling Officers is called to General Orders No. 77, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, current series, which supercedes General Orders No. 76.

It is directed by the Department that the "Artizans, Mechanics and persons of scientific skill" in Paragraph I, shall be construed to embrace only such as are employed on Government work. Rail Roads are not considered as Government institutions.

II. It is further directed that parties in the employ of manufacturing establishments, engaged in filling contracts with the Confederate and State Governments, shall not be molested.

III. It is unnecessary to repeat to Enrolling Officers the earnest injunction to carry out the provisions of this order with the untiring energy which its importance demands.

By order of Major J. R. MCLEAN,
Act'g Commandant Conscripts N. C.
E. J. HARDIN,
oct 17-6t Adjutant.

ADJT & INSP'R GEN. OFFICE,
RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 8, 1864.

[*General Orders, No. 77.*]

The following will supersede General Orders No. 76, present series, which are hereby revoked.

I. All details, heretofore granted, under authority of the War Department, to persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years, are hereby revoked; and all such detailed men, together with those within the said ages, who hold furloughs or temporary exemptions by reason of pending applications for details will be promptly assembled at the Camp of Instruction and appropriately assigned among the armies for service; except that men detailed and now actually employed as artizans, mechanics, or persons of scientific skill and those detailed and now engaged in the manufacture, collection and forwarding of indispensable supplies for the army and navy, will be continued in their present employments until their respective details be revised.

II. The Heads of Departments and Chiefs of Bureaux will immediately forward to the Generals of Reserves in the several States, lists of all detailed men in their employment in the said States, certifying in each case of a person between 16 and 45 years, those who are experts and absolutely indispensable for the public service, specifying the employment of each individual; and all detailed employees, who are between the ages of 18 and 45 years, not so certified, will be forthwith assigned to the army. A duplicate of the above lists will, at the same time be furnished to the Adjutant and Inspector General for the action of the Secretary of War.

III. All persons called out by these orders who claim exemption on account of physical disability, will be examined by select Medical Boards at the Camps of Instruction.

IV. All men found fit for light duty, and who are unassigned, will at once report to the camps of instruction, under the penalty of being forthwith assigned to the active forces.

By order: S. COOPER,
A. & I. General.

WANTED

TO HIRE, FIFTEEN OR TWENTY GOOD servants, for the balance of this year and the ensuing one. Also, several good cooks and washer-women. Apply to Hospital Steward,

E. J. PEEBLES,
Gen'l Hospital, No. 14,
Oct 18 d2t* Wake Forest, N. C.

FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT second-handed close carring in good order. Apply to.

J. H. DIBBLE,
Oct 15-d3t Kinston, N. C.

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
RICHMOND, October 12, 1864.

NON-TAXABLE BONDS, FIVE HUNDRED-Million loan.—Sale continued. Numerous applications having been made for bonds at the established price of one hundred and thirty-five dollars and interest, under circumstances that entitled them to favorable consideration, it has been determined to continue the sale at the above price until further notice.

Agents for the sale of these bonds are instructed to act in accordance with this order; and the attention of disbursing officers of the government is particularly called to it.

G. A. TRENHOLM,
Sec. of the Treas.
oct 19 d2w

For Rent.

THE HOUSE occupied by me at present, and which has been kept as a Hotel. The building contains 12 good Rooms, independent of a large Dining Room, 60 feet long.

Possession given on the 1st of January, 1865.

GEO. T. COOKE.
Raleigh, Oct. 4th, 1864.—dtf

CHIEF ENROLLING OFFICE,
2D CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
WILSON, OCT. 7TH, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 18.

I. The Examining Board of this District having appointed the annexed times and places for the examination of the conscripts of the different counties of this district, Enrolling Officers are directed to assemble all parties between the ages of (17) seventeen and (50) fifty at their respective county seats at the appointed times for this purpose.

II. Persons whose exemptions are not acted by their physical condition, are excused from attendance on the appointed days. But persons who have been detailed for any purpose; or who are now at home pending action upon their applications; or who have been recommended, or assigned to light duty in any and all of the departments of the government, are required to be present, if not absent at camp.

Kinston, Lenoir county,	Thursday	Oct.	20th, 1864.
Snow Hill, Green county,	Saturday.	October	22, 1864.
Greenville, Pitt county,	Monday,	October	24, 1864.
Tarboro', Edgecombe county,	Wednesday and Thursday,	October	26th and 27th, 1864.
Halifax, Halifax county,	Friday and Saturday,	October,	28th and 29th, 1864.
Wilson, Wilson county,	Monday	October	31st, 1864.

JNO. M LITTLE,
oct 17taw-ft. Capt. and En. Officer.
Conservative copy 3 times.

Notice.

TAX IN KIND!!

THE Confederate Assessors for Wake County will meet the citizens of this county at the following times and places, for the purpose of Assessing the Tax in Kind in Wheat, Oats, Rye, Cured Hay and Wool. Those producers who failed to give in the products of last year, must come forward and comply with the law:

Franklin's,	Monday,	24th of	October.
Banks'	Tuesday,	25th	"
Barney Jones',	Wednesday,	26th	"
Leshleys ⋈ Roads,	Thursday,	27th	"
Green Level,	Friday,	28th	"
Morrisville,	Saturday,	29th	"
Spikes',	Monday,	31st	"
Hayes'	Tuesday,	1st	November.
Oak Grove,	Wednesday,	2d	"
Laws',	Thursday,	3d	"
G. W. Thompson's,	Friday,	4th	"
Dunnsville,	Monday,	7th	"
Forestville,	Tuesday,	8th	"
Rolesville,	Wednesday,	9th	"
Wakefield,	Thursday,	10th	"
Eagle Rock,	Friday,	11th	"
Auburn,	Saturday,	12th	"
Carey,	Monday,	14th	"
Wiley Lynn's	Tuesday,	15th	"

Raleigh on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 16th, 17th and 18th of November.

Every person must meet us at the times and places named, and we call upon all good citizens to assist the soldiers' wives and widow ladies in the county to list their products.

NATHAN IVEY,
FENTON G. FOSTER,
Oct. 5th, 1864-dtf Assessors.
☞ Weekly Standard copy and send bill to Assessors for approval.

B. F. STEED, OF RANDOLPH, RESPECTfully informs the Members of the House of Commons of the ensuing Legislature that he is a candidate for Assistant Doorkeeper.

oct. 11, 1864. dtml.

Sale of Old Brandy at Auction.

ON THURSDAY THE 15TH DAY OF NOVEMber next, at the Court House in Lexington, N. C., we will sell at public Auction for CASH, eight Barrels of old Brandy, which we sold to W. S. Henrehan and Levi Dawson.

Persons wishing to buy good Brandy, would do well to attend.

J. ADDERTON,
J. A. MARCH.
Lexington, N. C., Oct. 18, 1864. dtoov15.

Notice to Government Contractors.

VALUABLE STEAM MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

TWO PLAIN CYLINDER BOILERS, in good condition, nearly new, forty feet long and thirty-two inches in diameter.

A complete set of the running gear of a large Steam Saw Mill running two circular saws of the largest size.

Eight thousand pounds of Castings, chiefly in the shape of pully and cog and fly wheels of various sizes, from six feet in diameter down to eigteen inches.

Four thousand pounds of wrought iron, chiefly in shaftings, of various dimensions, from six to three inches in diameter—five hundred pounds of it in rods one and a half inch thick.

Three first-class Circular Saws, two of them fifty two inches in diameter, never used and in perfect condition—one in good order, forty eight inches in diameter, but has been used, and one twenty inches in diameter.

Nineteen Vertical Saws, most of which are in perfect condition, and the remainder but little used.

To any one wishing to purchase the entire property enumerated above, a great inducement will be offered. If found impracticable to sell the lot, however, it will be sold separately.

For particulars apply in person or by letter to

THOS. H. BLOUNT,
At the office of J. A. Willard.
Wilmington, Oct 14 d6t

Wanted

TO RENT, in the State of North Carolina, in either one of the counties of Person, Caswell, Rockingham, Guilford or Orange,

A FARM,

Containing from 800 to 1500 acres of land, with comfortable improvements, for the next three years. Any person having such a Farm, thus located, for rent, will please communicate by mail the location, number of acres, character of soil, terms of rent, &c. I would prefer to pay a CASH RENT. Address

A. G. V.,
sep 29 d18t Clarksville Va.

PLANTATION OF 1,196 ACRES OF LAND

For Sale,

SITUATED twelve miles from Concord depot, in Stanly county, adjoining Cabarrus county. As a grain country the reputation of this section is well known, not only for corn, but wheat, oats and tobacco, which makes the land very valuable. There is on the premises two small houses, &c.—Nearly all the land is level. Apply to

Dr. W. R. MILLER,
oct 7-d10t Raleigh, N. C.

Valuable Property for Sale.

HAVING concluded to change my business, I will sell my TRACT OF LAND, lying on Swift Creek, seven miles Southwest of Raleigh, containing about eleven hundred acres, all in natural growth of pine and oak, except about two hundred acres, mostly bottom land, which has been cleared in the last few years, and is in a high state of cultivation, with good fences. The improvements consist of a dwelling, containing seven rooms, and eight fire places, with a basement, a splendid bake house, and negro quarters ample to accommodate fifty slaves; all new, built in the last seven years. I have also a stock of mules, cattle, hogs and sheep, that I would sell if desired; also my present crop.

In payment I would receive Bonds, negroes and Confederate money.

For particulars address me at Raleigh.

aug 31 dtf SAM'L ROWLAND.

New Auction and Commission House.

ANDREWS, BAKER & CO.

HAVE opened a New Auction and Commission House at the store of WASHINGTON & ANDREWS, in GOLDSBORO', N. C., and offer their services to the public for the sale of all articles of Merchandise, Cotton, Tobacco, Rice, Naval Stores, Corn, Salt, Bacon, Stocks, Bonds, and securities of every kind. Also for the sale of Lands, Lots and Houses, and the Renting of Dwellings, Stores, &c. Consignments are solicited.

This is thought to be one of the best places in the State for the sale of any kind of goods. We have a large Store and plenty of Warehouse room.

Advancements made on consignments if desired.

W. S. G. ANDREWS,
J. J. BAKER,
Managing Partners.
Goldsboro', Sept. 29.—d12t

Valuable Lands for Sale.

Jonathan L. Carson and others—*Ex parte.*

PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Equity for the county of McDowell, made at Fall Term, 1864, in the above entitled cause, the undersigned, Clerk and Master, will expose to public sale at the Court House door in MARION, McDOWELL COUNTY, N. C., on SATURDAY, the 5th day of NOVEMBER next, a very desirable

PLANTATION,

known as the McEntire place, lying on the North Fork of the Catawba River, containing Seven Hundred and Twenty-Five Acres, about one hundred and twenty-five acres of which is good bottom, and the balance well timbered upland.—Owing to the proximity of this place to the mountains, although only six miles from Marion, it is considered one of the best Stock Farms in the county.

The purchaser will be required to give Bond and good security, payable twelve months from date in Specie or Current Bank Notes for the purchase money. For any further information about the property, call on or address Col. J. L. or JNO. CARSON, at Marion, N. C.

C. L. S. COPPENING, C. M. E.
Marion, Sept. 30, 1864.—d8t

Niles' Register Revived.

PROSPECTUS OF

"The Countryman."

NILES' REGISTER, the most useful journal ever issued in America, has been revived in the publication of THE COUNTRYMAN. This journal is a *fac simile* of its original, in the number and size of its pages, its typography, and all the features which gave value to the standard publication issued by Mr. Niles.

Besides the features of Niles' Register, The Countryman has others which should render it still more attractive—to wit: a department of elegant literature, rejecting the style of yankee literary journals, and modeling itself after the best English miscellaneous weeklies, but, at the same time being stamped with an independent, Southern tone, original with, and peculiar to itself.

An altogether novel feature with it, is that it is published in the country, on the editor's plantation, nine miles from any town or village, and devotes much attention to agriculture, rural sports, and everything that interests the country gentleman.

THE COUNTRYMAN is a handsome quarto, of sixteen pages, published weekly on the editor's plantation near Eatonton, Ga., to which all communications should be addressed.

Our terms are $5 for three months, or $20 per annum. Send all remittances by Express.

J. A. WILLARD,
oct 5 d3t EATONTON, Ga.

SALE OF GRANVILLE COUNTY BONDS.

ON TUESDAY OF GRANVILLE COUNTY Court next, being the 28 day of November next, at public auction, $20,000 of Granville county bonds, of the denomination of $1000, due ten years and bearing 6 per cent.

L. A. PASCHALL Chm'n
Oxford, Oct 13 d1d. of Relief Board.

Hillsboro' N. C. Military Academy.

THE SEVENTH ACADEMIC YEAR of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1st, 1865.

Applications for appointments must be made prior to 15th December 1864, about which time the terms will be made known. Address

MAJ. WM. M. GORDON,
oct 1-d4m Superintendent.

$100 REWARD.

STOLEN, from me on the cars between Goldsboro and Joyner's Depot, on Friday night, 7th inst., a fine Spencer's Rifle (a seven repeater.) The rifle had a cross mark cut across the breech.

I will pay the above reward to any person who will deliver the said rifle to the Editor of the Tarboro' Southerner, or to me at Falkland.

I will also pay $500 for the arrest and conviction of the thief.

WM. J FOREMAN,
oct11dtf. Falkland N. C.

$200 REWARD.

MY BLACK LEATHER TRAVELING BAG, containing Clothing, a bundle of Stationery, with my name on it, a small bundle and a letter directed to Miss Hipkins, Oxford, N. C., a pair of new steel Spectacles, (half glasses) and other small packages, was stolen from the bedside car of the N. C. Central train which reached Raleigh on Wednesday night last, at 11 o'clock, supposed to have been taken at or near Raleigh. A more particular description of the contents of the Bag is left with Mr. James M. Towles, Raleigh. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the Bag and contents.

W. F. BUTLER, Kittrell's, N. C.
oct 19 3t*

Kinston, N. C., Oct. 16th, 1864.

INFORMATION WANTED as to the whereabouts and condition of WM. P. HARDISON, Co. K, 31st Reg't N. C. Troops, Gilmer's Brigade, Hoke's Division, wounded at Drewry's Bluff on the 16th of May 1864. At last accounts he was in Howard's Grove Hospital, Richmond, Va.

Any information will be most thankfully received by a distressed parent. Address

JOSEPH S. FOWLER,
oct 20-d1t* Kinston, N. C.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at THREE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

ADOLPH COHN,

WHOLESALE TOBACCO HOUSE,
AND
Commission Merchant,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.

LIBERAL advancements made on Produce consigned to me.

july 14, 1864—d3m.

Cotton for Sale.

100 BALES good merchantable COTTON.
Apply to
CREECH & LITCHFORD.
Auction and Commission Merchants.
aug 31-d1f

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, JULY 2, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE Cotton Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz.,

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. T.
uly 8-14d-tf

Wanted,

AS an investment, $1,000 in Old North Carolina SIX PER CENT. BONDS. Apply to
sep 21-d12t* THIS OFFICE.

$50 REWARD

WILL be given for the recovery of a large BAY MARE, with black mane and switch tail, which was stolen from my Fish Dam plantation on Thursday night last. She had no white marks, and is believed to be in foal, and is about 15 years old.

GEO. W. MORDECAI.
Raleigh, Oct. 7th, 1864-3taw3w

10,000 BUSHELS FLAX-SEED WANTED!

WE are commissioned to offer liberal prices for Flax-Seed, in large or small quantities.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
sep 14-dtf Com. Merch'ts and Auct's.

For Sale.

ALL the Machinery in a Cotton Mill, now in operation, with capacity to manufacture 2500 yards of eight oz. Osnaburgs per day, and can be promptly boxed and delivered at a Railroad Station near this place. Apply to

ISAAC SCOTT,
sep 19-d15t w4t* Macon, Georgia.

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL.

OAKS, ORANGE CO., N. C.

ROOM for a FEW GOOD BOYS. For terms, address,

W. J. BINGHAM & SONS.
sep 21-dtoct10-w4t*

Hd'rs Chief Enrolling Office,
5TH CONG. DISTRICT, N. C.,
Kittrell's, September 21st, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. —

IN PURSUANCE of Circular No. 45 current orders of Sept. 17th, 1864, County Enrolling Officers are hereby ordered to assemble ALL persons from SEVENTEEN to FIFTY years of age, liable to military service, at their respective County seats for medical examination, excepting only such parties that may have been furnished with certificates of PERMANENT exemption from Medical Examining Board, since April 18th, 1864.

In any case of "permanent exemption" where the Enrolling Officer may have substantial reason for supposing that the disability no longer exists, or that fraud was in any way practiced in the original presentation of the case, he will forthwith cause the party to appear for re-examination.

In the above will be included all parties heretofore examined and assigned to light duty in any and every department of the Government.

Free negroes from 18 to 50 are included in the above call, and the last day of each appointment devoted to their examination.

Enrolling Officers will assemble such portions of their Regimental Districts, as will combine the number on each of the appointed days. They will also cause this notice to be so thoroughly advertised, that there may be no unnecessary time lost from the various pursuits of those liable, and prompt attendance secured on the days specified.

All persons embraced in this call are absolutely required to be present at the following times and places, or they will be considered as recusant conscripts and treated accordingly.

Examinations in pursuance of Circular 31, Bureau of Conscription, current series, will be instituted at the time.

COUNTIES.	PLACE.	TIME.
Wake,	Raleigh,	Oct. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12.
Orange,	Hillsboro'	" 14, 15, 17, 18, 19.
Franklin,	Louisburg,	" 21, 22, 24, 25.
Granville,	Oxford,	" 27, 28, 29, 31. Nov. 1.
Warren,	Warrenton,	Nov. 3, 4, 5, 7.
Nash,	Nashville,	" 10, 11, 12, 14.

W. M. SWANN, Capt.
and En. Officer, 5th Cong. District, N. C.
sep 23-d1m

Negroes for Hire.

I WISH to hire out for the ensuing year to some one living in a healthy part of the country, about FIFTY OR SIXTY NEGROES, men, women and children. Hire to commence 1st January next.

PIANO FORTE & VOCAL MUSIC.

THE SUBSCRIBER will be pleased to receive a limited number of pupil's for private instruction in the above branches.

He will continue to tune and repair Pianos in the best manner.

Terms made known on application.

ALSO WANTED, a small residence in or near Warrenton, to rent or purchase.

Apply to CHAS. L. PETICOLAS,
Oct 7-d6t* at Warrenton Female College.

Post Quartermaster's Office C. S. A.
Raleigh, Oct. 14th, 1864.

OFFICERS WHO HAVE SICK TO TURN over to this Department for transportation, are hereby notified that under orders from General A. R. Lawton Quartermaster General C. S. A., in his circular of Sept. 15th, 1864, instead of receipting as heretofore for the stores thus turned over, I will furnish them with Railroad receipts on Bills of Lading. Duplicate invoices of the Stores to be transported must accompany all applications for transportation.

Should any Rail Road Transportation Agent, will receive the Stores and invoices and return Railroad receipts for the same.

W. E. PIERCE,
Oct 15 d6t Capt. & A. Q. M.

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, | A. M. GORMAN,
EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1864.

On the first day of October, as heretofore advertised, the rates of subscription to the *Confederate* were changed as follows:

Daily—$25 for 6 months
" 15 " 3 months
" 5 " 1 month
Tri-Weekly—$15 for 6 months
" 10 " 3 months
Weekly—10 for 6 months
" 5 " 3 months.

All monies received since the first of October, have been, and will hereafter be credited in accordance with the above rates.

The Charleston *Mercury*, in its comments on Mr. Boyce's letter (which we publish in another column), goes far towards a full admission, that the charge of the assumption of despotic power by the Confederate authorities, in which the *Mercury* itself has been in the habit of indulging, are without authority, and especially so far as the President is concerned. The *Mercury* indeed treats the charge as true in the wholesale, but refutes it in the detail, placing itself in the position of being guided by reason on the separate facts, but surrender itself to prejudice in the summing up.—The difference between vigor and despotism in a Government, which Mr. Boyce seems to confound, is well brought out by the *Mercury*.

The letter of Mr. Boyce instead of "meeting with almost universal approval," as stated by a sympathizer, is almost universally condemned; and instead of being "sustained by his constituents," as the hope was expressed, has been repudiated by them, and Mr. Boyce requested to resign his seat in Congress. His plan is not believed by them to be the way "to promote peace on an honorable basis."

Yellow Fever.

We are pleased to learn that yellow fever (what little there was) has disappeared from Wilmington. The *Journal* of the 20th says—"The weather is cool and pleasant—too cool for the propagation of yellow fever, of which no case has been reported as occurring since Friday. We think all who have left, and who have any business to do, or duties to discharge here, might as well come along.—We can see no risk that they will run by doing so. There is no fever here. Not even a sporadic case."

A correspondent at Kinston gives us the names of the following citizens of Beaufort who have died from yellow fever, in addition to those heretofore published, viz: John P. C. Davis, John Morgan, Mrs. Isaac Ramsay, Mrs. Horatio Willis, Miss Ann Potter, Thomas Dudley and Son. The fever in Beaufort, on the 15th, was somewhat abating.

SUPREME COURT.—Chief Justice PEARSON has called a special term of this Court, to be held on the 26th instant, to decide whether one who was under 50 years, when the military Bill passed, but has since arrived at that age, is bound to continue in the said service; and, also, whether a substitute, who was over 50 when put in, is bound to serve *after* the principal goes back to the army.

We learn that "Camp Vance," at Morganton, has been broken up, and the force transferred to a new camp located near Greensboro'. It is called "Camp Stokes," in honor of Col. Montford Stokes, who fell at the head of his regiment in the sanguinary fights around Richmond in 1862. Major Jesse R McLean has charge of the new camp, and has the reputation of a good officer.

A Good Move.

It is stated that Col. Ould, C. S. Commissioner, for exchange of prisoners, is now on the eve of entering into fresh negotiations for an agreement, which shall secure for each Government the right to furnish its own soldiers in the hands of the other, such a supply of warm clothing and blankets as may be required for comfort during the approaching winter, and a stated ration of meat, bread, coffee, sugar, pickles and vinegar, so that actual physical suffering shall not be added to those that are inseparable from imprisonment.

Hood and Sherman.

The railroad from Atlanta to Chattanooga, called the Western and Atlantic railroad, being at present these at of important operations, it may be pleasing to the reader to have the several point upon it located. The road runs nearly north; its whole length is 138 miles. Beginning at Atlanta and proceeding to Chattanooga, the following is the order in which the stations occur, the figuers annexed to each signifying the distance from Atlanta:

Atlanta, Vinings 8, Ruff—, Marietta 20, Big Shanty 25, Ackworth 35, Allatoona 40, Etowah 48, Cartersville 47, Rogers 49, Case 52, Kingston 59, Adamsville 69, Calhoun 78, Resaca 84, Tilton 100, Tunnel Hill 107, Catoosah—, Ringgold 115, Johnson 120, Chickamauga 128, Boyce 133, Chattanooga 138.

New Advertisements.

See General Holmes' notice to Officers of the Line. Also notice from the Conscript Office. Auction Sale of Dry Goods by Tucker, Andrews & Co., on Monday next. Jno. G. Williams' advertisement for Bank Notes; and Twenty-five Dollars Reward for a Runaway Negro.

Mr. Boyce and His Constituents.

We are in receipt of the Columbia *Guardian*, containing the official report of the proceedings of the meeting in Columbia, to which we made reference on yesterday.

After organizing, a committee of sixteen gentlemen was appointed, to prepare a preamble and resolutions indicative of the sense of the meeting, who subsequently reported as follows; which was read to the meeting amid frequent demonstrations of approval and applause:

When the election of Mr. Lincoln, as President of the United States by a purely sectional party, made it manifest that the consummation so long apprehended had been accomplished, that the South no longer controlled her destinies, but was henceforth to be governed by another people, alien in sentiment and in interest, South Carolina dissolved her connection with the existing Government. The act was deliberate, preceded by years of discussion on the questions involved, and in accordance with the recorded pledges of her constituted authorities. She had counted the cost, and she feared nothing so much as the degrading vassalage which awaited her. Her example was followed by other Southern States. A new Confederacy was formed, and South Carolina assumed new political relations. The old Confederacy denying to the new the right of self-government, hitherto esteemed the corner stone of American institutions, made war, and for four years, a ruthless, savage, inhuman warfare unparalleled in atrocity, has been waged upon us. South Carolina, who led the van, has suffered only in common with her sisters. The States which came to her support, like South Carolina, have freely sent their sons to the field, and despite the terrible slaughter which has ensued, still oppose to our oppressors an undiminished army with an unvanquished spirit. It cannot be that South Carolina will be the first to quail before the foe whom she was the first to defy, and that she will teach lessons of submission to those who, but for her, perhaps, never would have been in arms. Our enemies are no less hateful and atrocious than in the beginning, and our friends are as true and faithful as ever. It would be rank cowardice to succumb to the first, and infamy to fail in our support of the latter.

These reflections are suggested by the recent extraordinary letter of Hon. W. W. Boyce to President Davis. Mr. Boyce is the representative of the central district of South Carolina. We of the capital of the State are his immediate constituents. We cannot permit such a letter to pass unrebuked. With Mr. Boyce's motives and intentions we have no concern. The tendency of the letter is to instil feelings of submission, and suggest the wish for reconstruction. Its logic is more directly opposed to secession and a separate Confederacy, than in favor of the measure, as a remedy proposed in our extreme distress. It is full of gloomy despondency, and is calculated to create dissatisfaction with our own Government and to reconcile us to that of the enemy, and to dispirit our army in the field. The committee, with these views, recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the opinion and sentiments of the Hon. W. W. Boyce in his published letter to the President of the Confederate States, are regarded as the suggestions of a timorous despair, which, if heeded, can but lead to dishonor and ruin.

Resolved, That if it be true that the Northern States must, of necessity, "not only make their institutions but ours" also, and that even the achievement of independence will be but the inauguration of a military despotism, and the overthrow of our liberties—then the teachings of our illustrious statesmen for more than thirty years have been a delusion and a snare—then the withdrawal of this State from political union with the States of the North, was a high and fearful crime, and all, who, by their councils in past times, have contributed to its accomplishment, not excepting Mr. Boyce himself, are partakers of its guilt—then all the costly sacrifices of life and property attending it, has been worse than useless, and but one refuge for us is possible, to haste upon the wings of the morning to a reunion with a people whose hands are red with the blood of our kindred—whose baseness grows and multiplies as the contest proceeds; who, with the intelligence of the civilized man, have all the vices of barbarism, and have been less elevated by the ennobling influences of christianity than any of the nations of the earth; a fate so full of horror that, rather than yield to it, we prefer to accept even the destiny which Mr Boyce predicts, an unmitigated military despotism created by *ourselves*, for "our masters then would, still, at least, be our countrymen."

Resolved, That if it be true, as is necessarily implied in the argument of Mr. Boyce, that we have become involved in a senseless and hopeless contest, from which, though victors, we can only reap the destruction of our liberties, then in omitting at an earlier date to inform us of the inestimable blessings of our political union with the North, and the inevitable disaster and ruin consequent upon its dissolution, he has been strangely forgetful of his duty to his country.

Resolved, That as South Carolina was the first to engage in the contest in which we are involved, we fervently trust and believe she will be the last to waver or falter in the glorious struggle.

Resolved, That, as a portion of the constituency of the Hon. Wm. W. Boyce, we utterly repudiate and contemn the policy he advises in his letter to the President; that his opinions are irreconcilably at war with our clearest conceptions of public duty and patriotism; and that, while we accord to him perfect sincerity in the course he has taken, we can only regard him as, upon that very account, the more unfit to represent us in the councils of the Confederacy.

Resolved, therefore, As the deliberate judgment of this meeting, that the Hon. Wm. W. Boyce owes it to his constituency, as well as to himself, to resign at once his seat in the Congress of the Confederate States; and that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to him by the chairman of this meeting.

After the reading of the report of the committee, a motion was made and carried "with great unanimity and good feeling," says the *Guardian*, to invite Mr. Boyce to attend the meeting. He accepted the invitation and returned with the committee, when the preamble and resolutions were read in his hearing. Mr. B. then took the stand and defined his position and explained the motives which actuated him in the preparation and the publication of his letter.

Mr. Boyce was followed by the Hon. J. D. Tradewell, who briefly reviewed and criticised the arguments in both the letter and speech of Mr. B. Other gentlemen addressed the meeting, when the question being called, the preamble and resolutions were adopted by an overwhelming vote.

We have no design at present to make any remarks of our own on Mr. Boyce's course; we think the action of his constituents puts an ample *quietus* on him and his reconstruction views.

The War News.

From the Richmond papers to hand, we gather no intelligence of active operations between General Lee and Grant, or of a likelihood of any. We learn, however, that the ranks of General Lee's army are rapidly filling up, and the corps, divisions, brigades and regiments, depleted by many battles, are assuming their former proportions. At dress-parade, on Sunday last, a Virginia regiment, which had inscribed on its battle-flag the names of our earliest battles, turned out eleven hundred muskets, and one of our smallest divisions numbered seven thousand effective men. We understand that this is a sample of most of the regiments composing this army

EAST TENNESSEE.

The enemy which so recently threatened Bristol has been driven back, and as will be seen by a dispatch in this morning's paper have been driven out from Bulls Gap, Gen Vaughan pursuing them.

FROM GEORGIA.

We are glad to have something reliable from this quarter. We learn from the Richmond papers that official dispatches have been received, which state that Gen. Hood's forces have destroyed the Western and Atlantic Railroad, from near Resaca to within a short distance of Tunnel Hill, and a portion of the Cleaveland road, capturing Dalton and all intermediate garrisons, with stores, arms and equipments, and about one thousand prisoners.

The *Dispatch* has this summary:

The last official intelligence we had from our army in Georgia previous to the above-mentioned dispatch was to the effect that General Hood had, by a circuitous march from Jonesboro', on the Macon and Western railroad, twenty-two miles south of Atlanta, placed himself on the Western and Atlantic railroad at Big Shanty, twenty-five miles northwest of Atlanta, and had destroyed the railroad from Big Shanty to Acworth, a point ten miles further north. In this position he was directly in Sherman's rear, the latter being at Atlanta, and the Western and Atlantic road being his sole line of communication.—It was believed, if Hood would hold this position, Sherman would be compelled, by lack of subsistence, to march out from Atlanta and attack us, with the hope of re opening his communications with Chattanooga.

But it seems Hood did not maintain this position. From Acworth he sent French against Altoona, Sherman's principal depot of supplies, which is only five miles north of Acworth, and is in point of strength, quite a fortress. French failed to take Altoona. He is said to have stormed the out works without difficulty, but drew off his forces without attempting to carry the inner line of entrenchments. The Yankee accounts of French's loss in this attack were grossly exaggerated. They say he left a thousand dead and wounded on the field, when, in fact, his whole loss is now ascertained to have been considerably short of six hundred in killed, wounded and missing.

For some reason unknown to us, Hood, after this failure to take Altoona, left the Western and Atlantic railroad at Acworth to strike it again, according to the above-mentioned dispatch, at Resaca, which is fifty miles north of Acworth and eighty-four miles north by west of Atlanta.

The dispatch tells us his "forces have destroyed the Western and Atlantic railroad from near Resaca to within a short distance of Tunnel Hill, and a portion of the Cleveland road, capturing Dalton, &c., &c." Dalton is sixteen miles due north of Resaca, at the junction of the Western and Atlantic and the Cleveland roads. From this point of junction the Western and Atlantic road runs northwest to Chattanooga, passing Tunnel Hill seven miles beyond Dalton. The Cleveland road runs due north from Dalton to Cleveland, where it forms a junction with the Tennessee and Georgia railroad.

It will be seen that Altoona, like Sherman's army, is, by these recent operations of General Hood's army, entirely cut off and isolated from Chattanooga and Cleveland.—For ten or fifteen days they have been in this isolated condition, without communication with Yankee land, and dependent for their subsistence upon whatever supplies the providence of Sherman had laid in before-hand.

From the accounts given by the Georgia papers these supplies have already run low, and the Yankee army are reduced to limited rations of hard bread. When Stanton daily telegraphs Dix that he has received dispatches from Sherman—as we see by the Northern papers he never fails to do—he simply tells a false ood.

The reader will agree with us that the military operations now in progress in Georgia are of absorbing interest. Their result may settle the question whether we are to have immediate peace or a continued and protracted war.

It will be observed, the official dispatch does not tell us where either Hood or Sherman are and how they are now engaged—They will both be heard from at no distant day.

We understand that it is known to our authorities at Richmond that Hood is at Lafayette, in North Alabama, and that the report of Sherman that he is pursuing him, published among our despatches yesterday, is not so.

The following letter will impart information as to how articles may be sent to Confederate prisoners near Charleston:

CHARLESTON, Oct 13th, 1864.

Mr. P. F. PESCUD:—Yours of the 12th and 14th, are to hand. As regards the Morris Island prisoners, don't send provisions, but clothing and tobacco. The latter they can sell or exchange for supplies &c, of the yankees, but as there is no certainty of when a flag of truce takes place, provisions are apt to spoil. Mark the boxes to the Confederate prisoners, care of the Provost Marshal, Morris Island, and send the same to the *Mercury* office here, it will then be forwarded by the first opportunity. Tobacco and clothing are more useful than anything else.

Respectfully,
GEO DOWIE.

The hog crop in Georgia this year is very heavy.

From the Charleston Mercury.

Mr. Boyce and his Policy of Reconstruction.

When the war commenced, there were reconstructionists in the Government of the Confederate States—there were reconstructionists in the Convention which framed the Constitution of the Confederate States. No less than three clauses in their Constitution look to this policy. The fury of war and the detestable characteristics displayed by our Yankee foes, in the progress of the war, have kept down, heretofore, the developments of this policy. Our last military disasters have encouraged it to raise its head. The two most striking demonstrations it has given us are Vice President Stephens' letter and Mr. Boyce's address to the President of the Confederate States. We have so lately opposed this policy as advocated by the Vice President of the Confederate States, that in considering Mr. Boyce's address, we will only avert to positions he has taken peculiar to himself.

Mr. Boyce's main positions are, these: We of the Confederate States have a military despotism over us now; and we must have one forever, unless we make a peace with the Yankees which will be satisfactory to them. As he and everybody else knows, that the Yankees will not be satisfied with any peace which does not give them a reunion with us, the conclusion is irresistible, that Mr. Boyce is in favor of a reconstruction of the Union with them.

Let us briefly examine the grounds for Mr. Boyce's policy of reconstruction.

He asserts, that we have now a despotism over us. Admit that this is true, it is a question very pertinent to the continuance—*who put this despotism over us?*

That President Davis sought all the powers which Mr. Boyce alleges makes him a despot, is undoubtedly true. But who gave them to him? and when he assumed them, who countenanced and tolerated them, having the full constitutional power to suppress them? In isputable facts answer—Congress!—Mr. Boyce himself! Congress has passed the laws which have established a despotism over us; and now, we are told that to get rid of it, we must fall into the arms of our cruel and remorseless foes.

1. But let us take up separately, the powers in the Executive, which constitute the despotism over us. Mr. Boyce says: "Have you not carried conscription to its last limits? Is not every man in the country between seventeen and fifty subject to military authority? None are exempt upon any considerations of the public interests."

The Constitution gives to Congress the power "to raise and support armies." The power is general. The calling out of all citizens between seventeen and fifty to defend the country, establishes no despotism. It is the duty of all citizens of all ages to defend their country against invasion—more especially the citizens of a free country, because they have more to fight for. The despotic and unconstitutional feature in the conscription law, Mr. Boyce does not advert to. It is the power it claims, by exempting the officers of the State Government, to abolish them. Whom the Government may exempt from conscription, it may conscribe. But this assertion of a power, not exercised, is no practical despotism.

2. "Have we not been compelled to lay direct taxes in the very teeth of the theory of the Constitution?"

Yes, certainly! But who compelled Congress and Mr. Boyce to violate the Constitution and lay direct taxes? They "compelled" themselves? They failed to lay any taxes collectable for two years, relying on the issue of Treasury notes to carry on the war. Of course, this issue became enormous; and then, to rectify this issue, they violated the Constitution and laid direct taxes. If the object was to consolidate the Government in the laying of taxes, the policy was admirable. As it is, the people of the Confederate States will pay the tax as a voluntary contribution to support the Government and to carry on the war. In doing so they are not bowing down to a despotism. They are making an offering of patriotism.

3. "Have we not issued such vast amounts of paper money as to unsettle all values? Have we not compelled the holders of our paper money to fund it, or to lose one-third?"

All true. But does this establish a despotism? Have not free Governments, as well as despotisms, repudiated their debts, partially or entirely? It is not good faith, we admit; but here, again, who did it? Who made the depreciation of paper money by failing to lay taxes; and then put upon us the shame of repudiation? The Government ought to have had a financial policy which would have saved us from such dishonorable expedients, but it was Congress and Mr Boyce which passed the laws establishing it.

4. "Have we not seized all railroads? Have we not destroyed railroads and built others?"

As to the seizure and destruction of railroads in carrying on military operations, it is is neither wrong nor unconstitutional.—The Constitution expressly declares that "private property may be taken for public use," on just compensation. Nor, if railroads have been built by the military, is there any objection to it. An army may make any kind of road to carry on its operations. But Congress assumed the power to build railroads by appropriations from the Confederate Treasury. This was unconstitutional; but it can hardly be said to have established a despotism in the Confederacy.

5. "Have we not established a universal system of impressment of property at our own prices in our own money?"

Not definitely. There can be an appeal to another tribunal, if the party whose property is impressed is dissatisfied with the prices offered by the Government. The act is justified by the clause in the Constitution above alluded to, by which the Government is authorized to take private property for public use, with compensation. It is the fault of our inflated currency, and this, of Congressional delinquency, in not laying taxes in proper time.

6. "Have we not established a Government monopoly of the exportation of the great supplies of the country?"

Yes! And the Confederate Government, in your opinion, ought to have enforced this policy at the opening of the war, by prohibiting the exportation of all cotton, &c., excepting by the Government and for Government purposes. By such a policy we might have shown that cotton was king, and have set up a financial policy which would have carried us with untarnished faith through the war, and made it replete with energy. Mr. Boyce will not question the Constitutional power of Congress, in a time of war, to prohibit importations.

7. "Have we not suspended the writ of *habeas corpus*?"

Congress, at the instance of the President, did suspend this great guarantee for personal liberty; but the last Congress refused to continue the suspension. The *habeas corpus* act is now in full operation. We are now free of the despotism it did establish.

7. "Have we not introduced the passport system, which we used to think belonged exclusively to the iron despotisms of Europe?"

If we mistake not, a committee of Congress reported to that body that there was no law whatever authorizing this system. Why, then, has not Congress passed laws prohibiting it, and punishing those who set it up, and enforce it in the Confederacy? It is put in force, we understand, to detect deserters and stragglers from the army. It is an expedient of war only. In Europe it is a policy of peace. This makes a great difference.

The brief review of Mr. Boyce's positions, we have above laid before our readers, we think establishes that we do not labor under so extensive and settled a despotism as to render it expedient that we should seek refuge in the arms of our Yankee enemies, to save us from its evils: and that Congress, as well as the President, is responsible for their existence.

Grimes' Brigade.

List of casualties in Grimes' N. C Brigade at Winchester on the 19th of Sept. and the 22d of Sept at Fisher's Hill.

General and Staff—wounded Capt Wm L London, A A G, Capt Wm E Still comd'g 1st Division sharpshooters, Lieut Wm S Barnes acting Aid D Camp.

32D REGIMENT N. C. TROOPS.

Company A. Killed none. Wounded, S S Sawyer. Missing, James Wharton, James Leachville, Frank Cahoon and J L Lynman.

B. Killed, Wm McPherson. Wounded, Martin Cockerman. Missing, Jno Powers, Wm Turner, Fed Akerman and W Clemmenger.

D. Wounded, Wm Daughtry, Thomas Pope and captured.

E, Killed, Jeff Robinson. *Wounded*, Thomas Boston S E Workman, R J Wright, J L Crouse. Missing, Evan Gant, J H Caldwell, Jacob Rudicill, R M Gordon, J Whitmore, Lafayette Warlick.

F. Killed, Lieut J A Smith. *Wounded*, M L Jones, L D P Loretz M A Abernathy, A D Cook. Missing, R F Pope, Emanuel Jones, S Parker.

G, Killed, A T King. Missing, A Payne, F Allen, E Allred, C Srounce, D W Britton, T Moore.

H. Missing, sergt C N Hunter, L E Brasswell.

I Killed, T Riley. *Wounded*, H C Hinton, N Foster, G W Ferrel. M C Moore, S M Brown. Missing, S M Riggsbee, B F Poe, B Holvey, H D Mason, T S Riggsbe.

K Killed, Capt J J Foster, (comd'g regt.) *Wounded*, A W Jackson, Thomas Montgomery. Missing, Private Bevin, J W Bell.

RECAPIEULATION.—Killed 6, *Wounded* 20, Missing 34.

42D REGIMENT N. C. TROOPS.

Company A, Killed, Private M D Carr.—*Wounded*, Lieut Thos J Bostick, sergt J J Carr, Isaac Bostick, Thomas Caffrey, J B Turner. Missing, J O Carr, R A Chambers, Jacob Lanier, B B Bryant, Jere Pearsall, E F Brinson.

B. Killed, J F Rumfelt. *Wounded*, J M Alexander, Asa Helms, Wm M Aycock, Moses Stegall, Johnson Starnes. *Wounded*, sergt J L Griffith, J L Thornburg. Missing, Jacob Little and James A Wilson.

C. *Wounded*, Wm Winburn. — Edwards, G W Mathis, Joseph Bass, M G Little.—Missing, Elias Bargum, W F Dixon.

D, Killed, Lieut G W Willis. *Wounded*, Jno S Whitaker, sergt John Beavan, J J Britt, J B Adkins, S. H Strickland, M G Manning. Missing, B F White, C Boorshee, Henry Carter, S Bradley, Geo D Brule, Reuben Johnston.

E, *Wounded*, Sergt S C Wooten, R R Allen, W Dickens, F. Harris. Missing, W H Weeks, R Pitt, H G Edwards, George Flemming, W R Owens, Levi Drake, Wm H Mayo.

F, Killed, Corpl M N Dicken, W A Adkins, Bryant Kellom. Wounded, sergt Wm M Ingram, G W Proctor, G G Gregg. Missing, J E Moore, B E Lewis, W J Cury, S W Rogers.

G, Wounded, Lieut L R Crocker, sergt W D T Aiken, S H Babbitt, N M Barrow, S H White, J W Stuart, Daniel Thompson, G W Sauntsing, T T Roland, E Baim. Missing, M B Ring, R H Thompson, R B Paschal, R P Pickford, N Capps.

H, Wounded, Sergt J M Legrand, D T Smith, W G Thomas, J T Lockhart, Pad Bogan, A A Ledbetter, J C Powston.

I. Killed, Angus Gilmore. Wounded Capt R T Hall, J A Allen, Wm M Siles, A H Gulledge, J C L we, J E Marsh, A Saunders, N R Taulton, Jno West. Missing, J C Cox, J S Brooks, Thos Price, Perry Teal, F R Threadgill, S C Liles, J M Flanner.

K Killed, Robt Williams. Wounded, Capt C H Sturdivant, corpl T B Blake, J M Hasty, H Harris, A J Newton, J D Talent, C E Tucker, W W Taylor, E J Taylor, E A Farmer. Missing, C C Gregg, J C Falkner, S B Harrington, J W Line, G F Sikes, Thomas Swink.

RECAPITULATION.—Killed 8, Wounded 70, Missing 42. Total 120.

FORTY FIFTH REGIMENT N. C. TROOPS.

Company A, Killed—sergt Thos Lewellen, J W Perth, Tinsley Barnes, Wm Barnes, David C Joyce. Wounded, lieut J W Vernon, Tyler Holland, D J Craddock, J R Turner, W D Evans. Missing W H Bundrant.

B. Wounded Robt Kirkman, Oliver Wheeler, Wm Wheeler, A Deaton. Missing, sergt G A Klutts, Wm Gant, Jno Coble, Wm. Kirkman, J W Lovett, Wm Mann, Rich Wood.

C, Killed—lieut S W Donnell, sergt A G Causey, D Permar. Wounded, sergt A M Brasher, Wm Aldred, C Allen, J Y Brown, Fred Shoffner, C Harmer, J T Wright, J R Wight, J Rumley. Missing, Jno Ried, Wm. Permar, C Smith, T Howerton, M Williams.

D Killed—sergt T B Wilson, S W Robertson. Wounded, J A Price, E L Jones, J W McMichael, Jno Troxler, Wm Southard. Missing, W H Pratt, J O Southern, J K Carter, Jas Dalton, J D Baughn, W L Joyce, G Q Wagoner, James Sheeron.

E. Killed—Robt W Stallins. *Wounded*, lieut A F Walker, D L Hopkins, J D Hopkins, J G Jackson, W A J Cody, T W Hopkins. Missing, lieut M G Webb, Jno Dixon, W G Smothers, D V Boyce.

F. *Wounded*—lieut L J Martin, Jno Loveless, M M Ledford, H C Purcell, Jno Stewart. Missing, sergt J J Pool, G C Martin, R Osborne, Berry Caton, R Gilly, Wm Presnel, Jno Robertson.

G, Wounded—J T Rouch, J M McCollum, Sturling Simpson, W T Carter, J H Carter. Missing, W T Cheek, M Butler, J Richardson.

H, Wounded—sergt W T Gannon, Wm Shropshire, Samuel Randolph, J Pritchett. Missing, W B McKinney, A J Allen, W H Jones, L J Sutton, J Saunders, J R Wall, J T Lumpkin, P P Watkins.

H. Missing—T J Howerton, Shadrack Randolph.

I. Wounded—lieut E P Hines, P Jones, Wm King, A H Howard. Missing, lieut J G Jeffreys.

K. Wounded—lieut J F Erwin, T J Holton, John Welbourne, J T Perry, J Gray. Missing, W G Berryhill, Robt Simpson, James Eaton, Andrew Jackson, M Coleman.

RECAPITULATION—Killed 1 officer; 10 enlisted men. Wounded officers 5, enlisted men 48. Missing, officers 2, enlisted men 50:—Total officers 8; enlisted men 108;—116.

TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From East Tennessee.

RICHMOND, Sept. 20.—Official dispatches received at the war department, say we burned a bridge over Mossy creek, in East Tennessee on the 16th. The enemy evacuated Bull's Gap on the 18th, retreating towards Knoxville, Vaughan pursuing.

The result of the elections in the north, so far from dispiriting the party favoring the election of McClellan, seems to be inspiring them with new confidence, as the following dispatch testifies:

WASHINGTON, October 14.—Since the result of the Pennsylvania election has been announced, the Democratic managers claim positively for McClellan the following States: Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Kentucky, Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, California and Oregon, making an aggregate of 140 votes—116 being necessary to elect.

Disloyalty in Forsyth.

The Greensboro' "Way of the World" says—"We learn from a gentleman just from Forsyth county, that it is estimated there that about four hundred of the officers and men belonging to the Home Guards of that county have gone, with the intention of going into the lines of the enemy, since the recent call. May all disloyal men follow them is our sincere wish.

Special to Montgomery Mail.

BLUE MOUNTAIN, Oct. 12.

On Wednesday the army corps commanded by Gens. Lee and Cheatham crossed the Coosa at Centre, in Cherokee county, and marched northward. General Stewart crossed the Etowah above Rome simultaneously. The columns have united and the advance has entered the town of Lafayette. The flanks are protected by a heavy force of cavalry, and the enemy are rapidly falling back to Chattanooga.

HOOD'S ARMY.—Our advices from the army of Tennessee, are of a hopeful and cheering character. At the request of the proper authorities, and believing it to be for the good of the cause, as well as the success of present movements, to refrain from any definite statement relative to the situation at the front, we cheerfully do so, trusting that our army will appreciate the motive in our conduct, and await patiently the developments of events.—*Macon Telegraph*, 18th.

BARRINGER'S CAVALRY BRIGADE.—A letter from an officer in the army says that Barringer's Brigade is now in a high state of efficiency is rapidly increasing in numbers, has always come up to the full measure of duty, and has met with no repulse, no disaster, no surprise. "Your townsman Major McNeill has made the 5th N. C. Cavalry one of the very best Regiments in the service. He is one of the most promising officers in the service and we all hope ere long to see him rewarded with its Colonelcy."

If to shed innocent blood is to commit murder, then, the North is a nation of Murderers.

MARRIED,

At the Episcopal Church, in Salisbury, N. C., on the 19th inst., by Rev. T. G. Haughton, Col. T. C. SINGLETARY, of the 44th N. C. T., to Miss HATTIE E WILLIAMS.

New Advertisements.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE, N. C., RALEIGH, Oct. 21st, 1864.

ALL OFFICERS OF THE LINE C. S. A., in the city of Raleigh, are requested to call at Lieut. Gen. Holmes' office, to-morrow (Saturday) morning at 10 o'clock.
By order:
JNO. W. HINSDALE, A. A. Gen'l.
oct 22.d1t

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on Sunday the 16th inst., my boy GEORGE. He is of a yellow, copper complexion, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, stout built, very full large forehead, about 36 years of age. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery in any jail so that I get him again. H. L KILLIAN, Ebenezer, S. C.
oct 22 d3t

WANTED.

5,000 Bank Notes.
3,000 Coupons, (old).
2,000 N. C. Railroad Coupons.
JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO., Brokers, Raleigh, Oct. 22, 1864—d1t*

AUCTION SALES.

ON MONDAY NEXT, at 11 o'clock, 24th of October, we will offer for sale a splendid lot of DRESS GOODS, &c., as follows:

1000 Yards Black and White Prints,
180 " Lavender Prints.
310 " Mosambiques.
289 " Crape Moretts.
21 " Gray Cloth, (for Cloaks).
32 French Calf Skins.

Also a lot of desirable goods to be added to the sale. TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
oct 22-d2t Auc. and Com. Merchants.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 21, 1864.
CIRCULAR No. 55.

I. FOR the information of Enrolling Officers and all concerned, it is announced that the Camp of Instruction, known as Camp Vance, heretofore located near Morganton, has been broken up, and a new Camp established at Greensboro' under the name of "CAMP STOKES," for the rendezvous and assignment of Conscripts, deserters and absentees.

II. The object of the new Camp being to avoid delay and unnecessary waste of transportation in forwarding recruits to the armies in the field, it is left to the discretion of Enrolling Officers to send Conscripts and deserters either to Camp Holmes or Camp Stokes, whichever may be most easily reached. This discretion will be carefully exercised with a view to the grand object of saving time.

III. Enrolling Officers are cautioned against obeying any orders from any source whatever, which conflicts with the orders of the Lieut. Gen. Commanding, issued through this Office, and the Inspectors of the several Districts.

By order of Maj. J. R. McLEAN,
Acting Commandant:
E. J. HARDIN,
oct 22-d3t Adjutant.

Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal, Charlotte Bulletin, Greensboro' Patriot, Salisbury Watchman, State Journal, Conservative, Asheville News, Iredell Express, Wadesboro' Argus, copy three times. Such of the above papers as are published weekly copy twice.